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ciation. The nurse not only cares for the sick, but in needy cases, she furnishes special aid and does the work of Visiting Nurse and Social Worker. Jennie B. Scrimgeour, R.N., of Grace Hospital, New Haven, is in charge of the work. The next annual meeting of the Connecticut Visiting Nurse Society will be held in Derby.

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SOCIAL SERVICE WORK IN PHILADELPHIA

THE Training School for Social Work was opened in October, 1910, under the direction of William O. Easton and has about forty pupils enrolled. Five hospitals have a social service department, and five others will soon have.

At the Presbyterian Hospital, Miss Hosteller, a graduate from that training school, began the work amongst the patients of the tuberculosis dispensary three years ago. In December, 1910, the work was made general in the dispensaries. Pupil nurses, if they desire, can take a two months' course, working with Miss Hosteller from 9 A.M. to 5 P.M., three days each week. The Ladies' Aid Society of the hospital provides the means to carry on the work.

One fine feature of the work is the children's tuberculosis class, every other Saturday afternoon. This is composed of children who have been exposed to contagion in their homes. A physician talks to them about food, fresh air, the value of open windows, and on other subjects. On Wednesdays, there is a class for adults.

At the Pennsylvania, the work was organized under a committee of three members of the Board of Managers, Mrs. Megee, who has had wide experience in social service work, is in charge. She has one assistant, half time, and one volunteer visitor. The work here is principally with the ward patients. So far, the money has been furnished by private contributions.

Phipps Institute has three social workers who take the students of the University of Pennsylvania with them into the homes to study conditions. Mr. Phipps has provided the money for a certain length of time.

At St. Christopher's Children's Hospital, the work was begun in October, 1909, by Miss Nagle, a graduate of the training school of the University Hospital. The work is principally with the dispensary patients. It is carried on by the Board of Lady Visitors.

At the University Hospital the work was begun three years ago, under a committee composed of representatives of the Medical Staff, Board of Trustees of the Hospital, Board of Women Visitors, and Auxiliary Women's Committee. The Executive Board is responsible for the funds, engages new workers, and decides all large questions of policy. The work was reorganized last year with Miss Glenn, a Vassar graduate, in charge. She has with her, Miss Tupper, a graduate nurse, three other salaried assistants, and eight volunteer visitors. The work is with the dispensary patients, with a few from the wards, principally the children's medical.

MARY JOHNSTON, the novelist, in an address on woman suffrage, recently said that the Virginia Equal Suffrage League is growing rapidly. Miss Johnston said that the league's membership is of high quality, including Dr. Lyon Tyler of William and Mary College and other distinguished teachers, besides many excellent mothers and homemakers, writers, artists, and philanthropic workers. Many trained nurses belong to it, including Miss Agnes Randolph, president of the State Association of Nurses. Miss Johnston paid a special tribute to the nurses. She said:

"If you chance to know these women you will know that we have in them a large slice of the noblest self-sacrifice, the highest altruism present in Richmond. To have Nannie Minor is to have a host. Miss Randolph is a great-granddaughter of Thomas Jefferson. Were he living I think we would have him, too."—*The Woman's Journal*.

RELATION BETWEEN CIVILIZATION AND MENTAL DISEASE.—Tamburini cites historical data to show that mental disease was common among ancient and historical peoples and is common among the less civilized at the present day. The progress of civilization has eradicated the epidemic forms of mental disease, while the greater attention and care now paid to the insane has apparently increased the proportion of the mentally unsound, but he is convinced that this increase is only apparent. Civilization is now confronted with the task of eradicating the causes which breed mental disease, and he pleads for concerted international action, collecting and comparing data and teaching physical and moral hygiene—science, practical pedagogics, and legislation all working toward this end.